- Connecticut—A small, densely populated state with a variety of problems and one of the first statewide water classification systems that affects land use and siting of potentially polluting facilities.

® Dade County, Florida—A densely populated and rapidly growing area with a local approach to ground water management including some comprehensive and restrictive laws on source and land use control.

« Florida—A state with special hydrogeologic characteristics generally highly vulnerable to ground water contamination, rapid residential and commercial growth, widespread use of agricultural chemicals, and one that has enacted broad legislation for ground water protection as well as controls on hazardous wastes and deep well injection.

- Kansas—A state with oil production, industrial, and agricultural problems and a long-standing management program.
- Massachusetts—At the state level, an innovative local assistance program including funds for aquifer protection, aquifer mapping, and a classification system.
- Cape Cod, Massachusetts—A fragile hydrologic system, under considerable development pressure. Numerous effective local approaches to ground water protection have been developed and implemented.
- New Jersey—A state with a relatively long-standing monitoring program, and thus well-documented organic chemical contamination problems, a comprehensive industrial and municipal permitting program, and innovative land use controls.
- New York—A large state with a variety of land use and industrial problems, which has completed statewide ground water protection programs.
- Long Island, New York—A densely populated region with unique hydrogeologic characteristics, extensive and diverse ground water contamination sources and problems; a multiagency regional approach to ground water management, and innovative laws on land use controls.
- Wisconsin—A state with a variety of contamination sources, comprehensive statewide controls, and a new multitiered approach to water quality standard setting.

CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVE GROUND WATER PROGRAMS

The following criteria are considered by the committee to be necessary components of a comprehensive ground water protection program.

1. Goals and Objectives

The goals, objectives, scope, and priorities of a ground water protection program should be clearly defined; they should reflect a comprehensive un-